

SURE
And reliable dispensing, with the
purest of drugs, at the
NEW DRUG STORE
F. W. FAWCETT & CO.,
49 Government Street.
Next to Challoner & Mitchell's.

The Daily Colonist.

VOL. LXXXI.--NO. 122

VICTORIA B. C. WEDNESDAY MAY 3 1899

WELLINGTON COLIERIES
COAL
Hall, Goepel & Company
Telephone 83
100 Government Street

FORTY-SECOND YEAR

RINGS

Never have we shown
better line of Rings
....than at present.

...FINE GOODS...

The stock of Diamond, Diamond and Ruby, Diamond and Opal, Diamond and Turquoise, Diamond and Sapphire Rings is especially complete.

...CHEAPER GOODS...

In the Cheaper Rings we have dozens of different styles to select from. Prices range from \$2 to \$25.

Children's Rings, Solid Gold, \$1.00 to \$2.50 Old Gold Bought.

Challoner & Mitchell,

JEWELLERS

TELEPHONE 675. 47 Government St

Montserrat Lime Juice, THE Hudson's Bay Coy.

Wholesale Depositories
For British Columbia:::

Craw Fish....

Who is afraid to father his own work?
"Consistency, thou art a jewel."

FOR THIS WEEK

Ogilvie's Hungarian Flour - \$1.15 sack
Hudson's Bay Hung'n Flour - 1.15 sack
Three Star Flour - - - 1.10 sack
Red Crown Snow Flake Flour 1.05 sack
Fresh California Butter - - 40c roll

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

Have the largest and best selected stock in the city of.....

Provisions
Groceries
Tools.....
Cooking Utensils
Tents, Etc.

We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

To The Atlin Lake Gold Fields

We are again in the Field as Outfitters for the Klondike and Atlin Lake Gold Fields.

30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
RELIABLE GOODS
UNEXCELSSED SERVICE
REASONABLE PRICES

E. J. SAUNDERS & COMPANY

AUCTION
Under instructions from a gentleman leaving the city, I will sell without reserve at the CITY AUCTION MART, 73 Yates street,

At 2 p m Friday, May 5th,

A quantity of

Furniture and Effects,

Mahogany Parlor Suite, Bureau and Chest of Drawers, Lounge, Rockers, Washstands, Clocks, Mantles and Dovetailed Bedsteads, Mattresses, 200-lb. Scales, Kitchen Tables, Chairs, Stoves, Books, Glassware, Crockery, Baby Buggies, Single Harness, 2 Guns and Rifle, Saws, Giant's Bicycle, 23 Cases A1 Jams, etc., etc. Terms cash.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

\$1.40 for 100 lbs. fine eating potatoes; no delay ordering, as the market is very uncertain. Yours, Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd., City Market. Telephone 413.

COME AND LEARN AT.....

FOX'S 78 Gov't Street.

HO! FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.

V. Y. T. Co.

OWNERS OF LAKE BENNETT SAW MILLS.

Manufacturers of Lumber of all descriptions. Traders and Freighters, Builders of Boats and Barges.

THROUGH RATES given from any city on the Coast to all points on the Upper Yukon river. Goods shipped now can be stored in the company's warehouse at Bennett until opening of navigation. For further particulars call or address

THE VICTORIA-YUKON TRADING CO., Ltd., VICTORIA, B. C.

Headquarters for Enamelled Sterling Silver....

SOUVENIRS

J. WENGER, JEWELLER 43 FORT STREET

CASES - - 100 pints
CASES - - 50 quarts

"GODESBERGER"

Paragon of Table Waters.

Bottled at the
Springs, Germany.

R. P. RITHET & Co Ltd
Pacific Coast Agents.

Millions Use This Famous Coffee

Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand

1 and 2 pound Tins.

Your Grocer Keeps it.

WALL PAPERS

A carload of fine Wall Papers just arrived.
A large assortment of the latest designs.

Some Handsome Pictures
and Ceilings for Ingrain Papers

J. W. MELLOR, 76-78 Fort St., Victoria, B.C.

Stocks and Shares

WANTED—Van Andra, American Boy,
Noble Five, Monte Christo.

Buy All Slogan Stocks

G. P. R. STOCK HAS JUMPED

From 93½ to 98½ on Saturday. These shares can be dealt in on our Exchange on the usual Stock Exchange terms.

Rambler

BICYCLES

PIONEER WHEELS.

1899 MODELS

are the best RAMBLER ever built, at my price, and the 1899

PRICE IS \$55.00

RAMBLER builders are confident, after 20 years' experience, that they can build

and are building the

"BEST BICYCLES IN THE WORLD"

and no wheel at lower price can be of worth more.

Catalogue Free.

Weiler Bros. Agents.

MINING • SHARES

WANTED

Dardanelles, Noble Five, Van Andra, St. Kevenere.

FOR SALE

SUBJECT TO CONFIRMATION.

5,000 Van Andra 8½
5,000 Sailor 10
5,000 Headlight 5
5,000 Banner 5
5,000 Wonderful 7½
5,000 Gopher 13½
5,000 Georgia 13½
2,000 Pontiac 11½
1,000 Noble Five 11½
5,000 Rambl'r 2½
1,000 Virginie 3½
1,000 Winnipeg 32
1,000 Morrison 17
10,000 Little Caribou 3½
1,000 Brandon & G. C. 3½
1,000 Waterloo 10½
1,000 Victoria-Texada 10½

For quoting on all other stocks see our market report and our mining board in our Exchange.

New York Stocks

Chicago Wheat

All purchasers contemplate the delivery of all stocks or provisions. Stocks, etc., carried beyond one week will be subject to 8 per cent. interest.

GUTHBERT & COMP'Y.

The Oldest Established Mining Brokerage Office in British Columbia, 15 and 17 Trounce Avenue.

Telephone 633

Klondike Canoes For Sale.

AUCTION::

AT SALEROOMS, 77, 79 and 81 DOUGLAS STREET,

Friday, May 5th, at 2 p.m.

Desirable Furniture and Effects

Particulars to-morrow.

WM. T. HARDAKER,
Auctioneer.

To Cannerymen.

A Patent Retort and Steam Box

Door on Exhibition under pressure

of Steam. It can be opened and closed in one minute. A perfect steam-tight joint,

T. SHAW'S

MARINE IRON WORKS, - Victoria, B.C.

Houses and Lots

For sale in all parts of the city.

Money to Loan

On Victoria real estate by The Yorkshire

Guarantee & Securities Corporation, The

Domino Permanent Loan Company.

A. W. More & Co.,

Stock Brokers,

86 Government Street.

FOR SALE

A small steamer, new, and ready for im-

mediate commission.

For particulars apply to

FELL & CO., Fort Street.

Borrowed A Surplus

With Biggest Revenue in His-
tory Liberals Nearly Two
Millions Short.

To Spend Still More Next Year
—Two Millions Squeezed
From Yukon.

Protection Diminished But Two
Per Cent. by the Pres-
ent Tariff.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, May 2.—The budget statement this year was not awaited with intense interest, and no one expected any disclosures or tariff changes of importance. The house was fairly well filled and the front seats in the gallery were occupied when the Finance Minister took the floor amid applause from the ministerial benches.

Mr. Fielding said he was called upon to review the most prosperous period yet seen in the history of Canada. General activity in the business world over had to be acknowledged, but the tariff policy adopted by this government was a contributing cause to this prosperity. The revenue for the year is estimated to be \$40,632,000. The expenditures he estimated would be \$42,026,000, leaving a surplus of \$4,600,000. (Long continued government cheers.) Notwithstanding the surplus, there would be net addition of \$1,700,000 to the debt, after allowing for the increase in sinking fund assets. (Long continued opposition laughter.)

Passing to the fiscal year beginning next July, Mr. Fielding stated that the estimated increase of expenditure over this year was \$563,000, and it was expected the revenue would be as large as this year. The government had floated no loans this year, but had on two occasions discounted treasury notes for half a million pounds sterling. Interest was paid at 3½ per cent.

Making Yukon Pay.

Speaking of Yukon finances, Mr. Fielding explained that last year this district cost about \$700,000 and yielded to the revenue about double that amount. During the ten months of this year, the Yukon cost \$1,146,000 and had yielded \$795,000, but the Finance Minister expected that there would be no deficit by the time the year is out, as the royalties on last winter's operations will then be collected.

Preferential Trade.

Passing on to the discussion of the operation of preferential trade, Mr. Fielding stated that he hoped to find some more increase in West Indian trade by virtue of the concessions made to British Islands. He remarked, however, that concessions made by the United States to cane sugar as against beet sugar, which is equal to that made by Canada, had not led to an improvement in Canada's trade. Mr. Fielding's outlook on West India trade was not generally hopeful.

The Huge Expenditure.

Having explained away the increase of expenditure, Mr. Fielding told how hard it was to cut down the outlay in view of the strong demand for local appropriations. The growth of commerce had been sixty-six million dollars in two years, which was nine millions more than the total increase for the previous eighteen years. The mineral production had doubled since 1893 and increased 33 per cent. last year. The comparison was carried into the savings bank deposits, note circulation, insurance, record of failures, clearing house returns, railways, and street railways.

Mr. Fielding then went on to defend the increased and growing expenditure of the present administration. He argued that if the late government had remained in power the expenditures would have been much larger than they had been in previous years, and perhaps larger than the amount spent by this ministry. He went into elaborate calculations to show what Mr. Foster would have spent this year if he were in power. He figured this out to about \$900,000 more than the amount actually expended.

He was glad to be able to say that by recent United States regulations British and foreign ships would be allowed to trade between Porto Rico and the United States.

Nine-Tenths of N. P.

He affirmed that the national policy had not been continued, but the real lists of articles placed on the free list formerly dutiable and those which duty had been reduced.

After dinner Mr. Fielding resumed the defence of his tariff, making calculations to show that the average rate of duty had been reduced from 29 to 17 per cent.

This reduction was equal to one-ninth of the national policy rate and this fact, the minister said, would "silence forever the charge that the national policy remains in force."

Preference No Good.

It was true that our imports from Britain had not increased, but Mr. Fielding explained that one reason was that British manufacturers were so busy and prosperous that they did not take the trouble to exploit new markets. But the situation would have been worse if the tariff reduction had not taken place and if the preference had been withheld. As to the question of a return preference by Great Britain in favor of Canadian goods, Mr. Fielding would not set his face against such a policy. He could see a great advantage in it. It might come about, but when it did the change would be in consequence of the first step taken two years ago by this government. If there was now no preference on the British statute book such a preference for Canada now existed in the hearts of the British people.

No Tariff Changes.

Mr. Fielding proceeded to state that he had no tariff changes to propose, not even in the oil duty. As to oil, however, it was proposed to abolish all the restrictions on the manner of incorporation except those necessary for safety. Dealers would be allowed to import in tank cars, tank vessels, barrels or tin cans. Inspection fees would be abolished. Steps would be taken to impose penalties for the sale of oil that was not up to standard and beyond that no trouble would be given.

"We do not propose to change or reduce the tariff," said Mr. Fielding. "I admit that it is not perfect, but there are reasons why it should not be disturbed."

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS ONE
Cent Per Word Per Insertion. Cash.
No Charge Less Than 25 Cents.

TO LET OR LEASE.

ROCK BAY HOTEL TO LET or for sale.
TO LET—6-roomed cottage, next to corner Cadboro Bay road and Belcher avenue. Apply Swinerton & Oddy.

TO RENT—Confortable house, with 3/4 acres land, strawberries and all kinds fruit; also never-failing spring on property; at 89 North Chatham street, above Baptist church. Apply on premises, or Pemberton & Son.

TO LET—From 1st May, 6-roomed house and old established grocery store, No. 224 Cook street. Apply 96 Cadboro Bay road.

UPPER FLAT of Lewis block, containing seven rooms, suitable for housekeeping or offices. Apply to Lewis Lewis.

TO LET—Two well furnished bedrooms, with bath adjoining; breakfast optional. 144 Stenzen street, near Dallas road.

TWO GENTLEMEN can have rooms and board in private residence on Dallas road, with all the conveniences. Address A. W., Colonist office.

TO RENT—Six-roomed cottage, Belcher avenue, next to corner Cadboro Bay road. Apply Swinerton & Oddy.

TO LET—Columbian hotel, at Cowichan lake, sixteen rooms; splendid summer resort; great fishing and shooting; licensed house. For particulars apply to Belcher man & Co.

TO LET—Neatly furnished rooms, single or en suite. 182 Fort street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A light buggy, in good order. Address "Buggy," this office.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A well-preserved 9-room house; large cellar; bathroom, hot and cold water; upstairs; stabling; rent moderate; to good tenant. No. 53 Second street, or P. O. Box 412.

HOTEL FOR SALE—The Brunswick, corner Yates and Douglas streets; 90 rooms, not including ground floor; terms easy. Apply Mrs. Sweetland, on the premises, or B. C. Land & Investment Agency.

FLIES ARE COMING—Keep them out. Buy a screen door at Moore & Whittington's, carpenters, 106 Douglas St. Tel. 226. Only \$1.50; worth \$2.50. Garden swings, etc. Estimates given for all classes of house work.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Three acres land, on the Public Road, 3 miles from town; all Picket Fenced; with Cottage, Barn, Chicken House and well; capital chicken ranch, and attractive health retreat. "Tota," 50 Douglas street.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A nice 2½ story residence, containing 10 rooms; electric light; connected with sewer, and situated in one of the best residential parts of the town; price, \$6,000. For further particulars apply to A. W. Moore & Co., 88 Government street.

CATTLE RANCH FOR SALE—Near Kamloops; 360 acres; good house and buildings.

For further particulars apply to H. W. Cardew, Dominion Hotel.

HORSE—Young and sound, suitable for carriage or light express; also light wagon and harness; will be sold cheap. Apply 34 Pioneer street.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By lad, age 18; good references. Address "A.H.", Colonist.

WANTED—First-class shirt-waist and sleeve hands. Apply at once. Mme. Forrest, 24 Broad street (Spencer's Arcade).

WANTED—Young girl to do general house-work. Apply 216 Pandora.

SEAMSTRESS wants position in private family. Address G. 45, Colonist office.

WANTED—Cottage, five of six rooms; furnished or partly furnished. Address P. O. box 231.

WANTED—Girl or man to make pants vests; steady work guaranteed. Apply P. Dunne, Union, II. C.

WANTED—Energetic man; good position to the right person. Apply 34 Broad street.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A woman to look after children; must understand sewing. Chapman kept. Apply Mrs. Allington, Oak Bay avenue.

FIRST-CLASS AGENTS everywhere to introduce the Acme Sunlight Gas Generator; only reliable automatic acetylene gas generator on the market; sells at sight; original inducements to reliable agents. Apply to the Sunlight Gas Co., Ltd., Montreal.

The polling places are as follows, viz.: For the North Ward, Central Ward and South Ward will be held at the Public Market Building, Cormorant street, fronting on Cormorant street.

Given under my hand at Victoria, British Columbia, this 27th day of April, 1899.

WM. W. NORTHCOOT, Returning Officer.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an Act to enable the London and Canadian Landed and National Investment Company (Limited), and The Building and Loan Association, respectively, or any of them and such other company or companies incorporated for similar purposes as may agree thereto to enter into all necessary arrangements for amalgamation by the said company or corporation and to arrange themselves to effect such amalgamation and for these purposes to consolidate the Acts of Incorporation of the said three companies, or any two of them, or enabling the new consolidated company to operate under the charter of one of such three companies, and conferring on the new or consolidated company all necessary powers to issue new stock and for all other purposes necessary to consummate such amalgamation; for such number of shares in the new consolidated company as may be agreed upon, and to carry on the business of the amalgamated company under the said charters, or any of them, as so amended, and to enable the said three companies, or any of them, or the amalgamated company, to issue paid-up or partly paid-up shares in the name of the new consolidated company, or the new consolidated company joining as aforesaid, and to cancel all existing stock and to issue new stock, or if necessary to incorporate a company for the power necessary for and incident to the powers of loan and savings company, to acquire the assets and undertaking of the said three companies, or any of them, and such other similar companies as may agree thereto.

Dated at Toronto, March 9th, 1899.

HOSKINS, 23 Toronto street, Toronto.

Solicitors for The Canada Landed & Na-

tional Investment Company (Limited).

ARNOLDI & JOHNSTON,

103 Bay street, Toronto.

Solicitors for The London and Canadian

Loan and Savings Company (Limited).

CASSEL & STANDISH,

15 Toronto street, Toronto.

Solicitors for The Building & Loan Associa-

mation.

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—On Monday afternoon from a bangle, a heart-shaped piece of amber. Reward on returning to Challoner & Mitchell, or Colonial.

LOST—A Scotch terrier pup, answering to the name of "Gillie." Finder will be rewarded on returning some to C. A. Holland, Rockland avenue.

LOST—A pair of nickel stirrups and leather straps on the road from Colwood. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to Pemerton & Son's office, 45 Fort street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. RAAB—Chiropoyant and magnetic healer. No. 93 Fort street.

RARE OPPORTUNITY

First Class Opening for Ship Building and

Other Industries.

The corporation of New Westminster offers for lease eligible sites on about sixty acres of land, the property of the city.

The land is level, within the city limits, and has a frontage on the Fraser river.

Long leases, very easy terms, exemption from taxation.

Also for lease on very easy terms, some land splendidly suited for market gardens.

Address: F. R. GLOVER, City Clerk, New Westminster, B. C.

Hickman Tye Hardware Co., LIMITED.

Importers of...
**Iron, Steel, Hardware, Pipe Fittings, Cutlery,
MINING AND MILLING SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.**

Miners going to Klondike and Atlin Gold Fields should call and inspect our stock of Tools, etc.

32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C., Tel. 59.

P. O. DRAWER 613.

H. M. GRAHAME,

(Successor to Loewenberg, Harris & Co.)

**FINANCIAL,
REAL ESTATE
and INSURANCE AGENT,
Rents and Interest Collected.**

41 Government St., Victoria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE

**Friday, May 5, 1899,
ONE NIGHT ONLY.**

AMERICA'S GRANDEST SPECTACLE!

Chas H. Yale's

"**FOREVER DEVILS AUCTION"**

You have not seen!

The Timely Sousa Ballet, "King Cotton," "El Capitan," "Unchain the Dogs of War," "Stars and Stripes Forever," "Columbia and Britannia."

You will see!

New Specialties!
New Trick Scenes!
New Transformations!
New Novelties!
Show Show With An Old Name!

Prices—25¢, 50¢, 75¢, and \$1.

Seats on sale at the Victoria Book & Stationery Store Wednesday morning.

MONUMENTS

Call and get prices for Monuments, Copings, Wreaths, etc., at

BRADBURY'S Marble and Granite Works,

Blanchard St., one block above City Hall.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

Consolidated Debenture Loan By-Law,

1899

I hereby give notice that such of the electors of the Municipality of the City of Victoria, as are entitled to vote on a by-law for raising money upon the credit of the Municipality, are requested to attend at the polling place, or places, of the ward or wards, of the said Municipality, at which they are so entitled to vote, on Wednesday, the 10th day of May, 1899, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., and to record their votes for, or against, the passage of the Consolidated Debenture Loan By-Law, a copy of which by-law is published in the Victoria Daily Globe and copies whereof are posted up at the City Hall and at the Public Market Building, Cormorant street, and also in each ward; and to take notice that said by-law will not be valid, or of any effect, unless the vote polled in favor thereof be at least a three-fifths majority of the votes polled.

One-fifth of all the blood in the human body is found in the brain, and unless the brain is supplied with a constant stream of oxygenated blood, it becomes exhausted for want of proper nourishment.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Blood Food creates new brain and nerve tissues, and produces rich, red blood, "the vital fluid" of the body.

All brain workers quickly recognize the merits of this great food cure, and after a few doses enter on their work with new energy and enthusiasm.

Brain fat is unknown to persons whose brain and nerve have been invigorated by the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, which is for sale by all dealers at 50c. a box.

Dr. Chase's new book, "The Ills of Life and How To Cure Them," sent free to your address. Edmiston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

MARRIED.

PRICE-BOOTH—In this city, on the 2nd St. John's church, by Rev. Percival Jenkins, M.A., F.R.C.P. Harry Price of Cowichan lake, to Edith Lucy Booth, of this city.

Business and professional men, accountants, stenographers, teachers, students and all brain workers know only too well what it means to have the brain so tired that concentration of thought is almost impossible.

One-fifth of all the blood in the human body is found in the brain, and unless the brain is supplied with a constant stream of oxygenated blood, it becomes exhausted for want of proper nourishment.

Brain fat is unknown to persons whose brain and nerve have been invigorated by the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, which is for sale by all dealers at 50c. a box.

Dr. Chase's new book, "The Ills of Life and How To Cure Them," sent free to your address. Edmiston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Business and professional men, accountants, stenographers, teachers, students and all brain workers know only too well what it means to have the brain so tired that concentration of thought is almost impossible.

Business and professional men, accountants, stenographers, teachers, students and all brain workers know only too well what it means to have the brain so tired that concentration of thought is almost impossible.

Business and professional men, accountants, stenographers, teachers, students and all brain workers know only too well what it means to have the brain so tired that concentration of thought is almost impossible.

Business and professional men, accountants, stenographers, teachers, students and all brain workers know only too well what it means to have the brain so tired that concentration of thought is almost impossible.

Business and professional men, accountants, stenographers, teachers, students and all brain workers know only too well what it means to have the brain so tired that concentration of thought is almost impossible.

Business and professional men, accountants, stenographers, teachers, students and all brain workers know only too well what it means to have the brain so tired that concentration of thought is almost impossible.

Business and professional men, accountants, stenographers, teachers, students and all brain workers know only too well what it means to have the brain so tired that concentration of thought is almost impossible.

Business and professional men, accountants, stenographers, teachers, students and all brain workers know only too well what it means to have the brain so tired that concentration of thought is almost impossible.

Business and professional men, accountants, stenographers, teachers, students and all brain workers know only too well what it means to have the brain so tired that concentration of thought is almost impossible.

Business and professional men, accountants, stenographers, teachers, students and all brain workers know only too well what it means to have the brain so tired that concentration of thought is almost impossible.

Business and professional men, accountants, stenographers, teachers, students and all brain workers know only too well what it means to have the brain so tired that concentration of thought is almost impossible.

Business and professional men, accountants, stenographers, teachers, students and all brain workers know only too well what it means to have the brain so tired that concentration of thought is almost impossible.

Business and professional men, accountants, stenographers, teachers, students and all brain workers know only too well what it means to have the brain so tired that concentration of thought is almost impossible.

Business and professional men, accountants, stenographers, teachers, students and all brain workers know only too well what it means to have the brain so tired that concentration of thought is almost impossible.

Business and professional men, accountants, stenographers, teachers, students and all brain workers know only too well what it means to have the brain so tired that concentration of thought is almost impossible.

Business and professional men, accountants, stenographers, teachers, students and all brain workers know only too well what it means to have the brain so tired that concentration of thought is almost impossible.

Business and professional men, accountants, stenographers, teachers, students and all brain workers know only too well what it means to have the brain so tired that concentration of thought is almost impossible.

Business and professional men, accountants, stenographers, teachers, students and all brain workers know only too well what it means to have the brain so tired that concentration of thought is almost impossible.

Business and professional men, accountants, stenographers, teachers, students and all brain workers know only too well what it means to have the brain so tired that concentration of thought is almost impossible.

Business and professional men, accountants, stenographers, teachers, students and all brain workers know only too well what it means to have the brain so tired that concentration of thought is almost impossible.

Business and professional men, accountants, stenographers, teachers, students and all brain workers know only too well what it means to have the brain so tired that concentration of thought is almost impossible.

Foolish of Sir Wilfrid. Offered Preference for Canadian Goods in England But Declined It.

Visionary Idealist Proves Un- equal to Grasping a Sub- stantial Advantage.

Ottawa, April 26.—The most important issue before the people of Canada during the last seven days is Mr. McNeil's notice of motion of a resolution which reads as follows: "That in March, 1896, the Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the colonies, suggested that duties favoring the colonies should be imposed by the United Kingdom upon her imported foreign produce, provided the colonies would in return make large preferential concessions in favor of the United Kingdom; and he asked the colonies to better the offer they had previously made."

That in June, 1896, Mr. Chamberlain said he found the terms of a satisfactory proposal for such preferential trade within the empire, in a resolution passed that year by the Toronto Board of Trade.

That, on the 13th of June, 1897, in the presence of the prime minister of Canada the Duke of Devonshire, a former leader of the liberal party in England, said (while declaring himself still a free trader) that "virtues were given to free trade which it did not possess, and results were predicted which have not followed; that" its speedy universal adoption all over the world was prophesied, and that prophecy has been falsified;" that "the thick and thin admirers and believers in the Manchester school seek to persuade us that although that prophecy has not been fulfilled, it was the best thing for us that we should be the only free trading country in the world," that "very few disciples of free trade of fifty years ago, would have believed that France and Germany would have been carrying on enormous trade under strictly protective conditions"; that "the world has not become the commercial paradise that was predicted in the early days of free trade opinion"; that "we have since learned by painful experience that no old or new markets are being thrown open to us by the influence of free trade alone;" that "if we want to provide for the increasing commerce which is necessary for the support of our increasing population, we must find these markets for ourselves;" and that "colonial expansion and consolidation are essential to the maintenance of our continued prosperity."

That the speech in which the Duke of Devonshire gave utterance to these views was regarded in England as a forshadowing of the adoption by Lord Salisbury's government of the proposals above referred to, made by Mr. Chamberlain in March, 1896.

That, in his interview with the colonial premiers during the jubilee celebration in 1897, the colonial secretary said: "In the meanwhile however I may say that I note a resolution that appears to have been passed unanimously at a meeting of the premiers in Hobart, in which the desire was expressed for a closer commercial arrangements with the empire and I think it was suggested that a commission of inquiry should be created in order to see in what way practical effect might be given to the aspiration. If that be the case, and if it were thought that at the present time you were not prepared to go beyond inquiry if it were the wish of the other colonies, of Canada and of the South African colonies, to join in such an inquiry, Her Majesty's government would be delighted to make arrangements for the purpose, and to accept any suggestion as to the form of the reference and the character and constitution of the commission, and would very gladly take part in it."

That, in March, 1898, Mr. Chamberlain once more returned to the subject of this great British policy, and said he thought he had convinced the colonies that the imperial authorities were ready to meet them more than half way in any proposal they might make for closer union; that the imperial authorities would not be deterred either by economic pedantry or selfishness from giving favorable consideration to any such proposals and that he did not think the English people would keep a strict account of profit and loss, or wish to be assured of present pecuniary gain, but would look and look wisely, to the future for their reward."

And this house regrets that the government has not in response to these repeated advances by the imperial authorities made any attempt to secure for the produce of Canada, that preferential treatment in the markets of the United Kingdom which would be of such inestimable value to the farmers, and other producers of Canada (competing against foreign rivals in the markets of the United Kingdom) would set in motion a great tide of immigration to our shores, people the vast wheat areas of the Canadian Northwest, enhance farm values in the older provinces, promote the unity of the empire, and specially deliver it from dangerous dependence upon a foreign food supply."

This resolution is no new thing, but it is the great policy of the future, the first plank in the platform of the Conservative party of Canada, the substantive policy of the present opposition. The Liberal party has become notorious for a want of definite policy. The Liberals are wearers of other people's clothes, which they adopt an effort to suit the exigencies of their own figures and of the times, but the original measures, the new departures, have always come since Sir John Macdonald's day, from Sir John Macdonald's party, and never in the history of Canada, or the colonies has a more broadminded statesman-like policy been evolved than the one fore-

shadowed in Mr. McNeil's resolution. It is what Sir Wilfrid Laurier led us to believe that he had in view; it is exactly what he had not in view; it is the policy for which the Mother Country is prepared to sacrifice present financial interests for the sake of greater financial and imperial interests in the future, and it is above all the only policy under which the Dominion can hope to people its vast areas with Anglo-Saxons, and develop its resources as only Anglo-Saxons can develop them.

The present writer had an opportunity upon the 24th instant of testing in some measure the feeling of the people upon this question. On that date, a banquet was given by the St. George's Society and the Sons of England united, at which certain prominent politicians including Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Mr. Dobell were present.

By the courtesy of our eastern brethren, your correspondent was invited to respond to the toast of the evening, and in the course of his speech, pointed out that if Englishmen had the widening of England at heart, if they were indeed anxious to assist in building up a greater British nation in Canada, it was essential that they should support to the utmost any measure which would make Canada supremely attractive to men of Anglo-Saxon race, a country in which ad produce raised would find a sale upon preferential terms in the greatest market of the world, their own national home market.

There can have been no doubt as to the meaning of the response to this sentiment.

We have recently been importing into Manitoba, especially, men of many nationalities; Mennonites, (imported under the last government) Doukhobors, Galicians, Finns, and it is said we are now to have Huns.

Mr. Dobell in answering in some measure your correspondent's contention said that Canada was large enough to absorb all the strange nations we could bring into her, that the stock would be improved by the new strains, and that the produce would be Anglo-Saxon, that element would so predominate as to prevail, and that moreover England had been built up in the same way of all manner of men.

This may sound all right when men have well dined, but it won't bear examination. The larger may absorb the smaller, and if the proportion of English to foreigners be very large, it is likely enough that in a few generations the foreigners will disappear and leave no trace, but in Manitoba to-day it is alleged that fifty per cent. of the population is foreign. It can hardly be expected that one half will disappear and leave no trace, neither can it be contended that anything remotely approaching this state of things ever existed in the Old Country.

The English breed was drawn from nations neighboring and akin to each other, and since the English became a race, no large body of foreigners has ever been incorporated with it. Waifs and strays here and there are sucked in, and disappear; the army has its contingents of Indians and Soudanese (as General Hutton pointed out) and these are in every sense British soldiers, but they do not mingle blood with, nor are they an integral part of, the English race.

To make a nation you want certain unities, unity of color, of creed, of speech, of history, and of customs, and without these it is doubtful if a great nation can be made.

I will not dwell too long on this subject, but I must point out the already there is a distinct murmur against the Sifton importations. It is alleged against the Chinese that living at far less cost than the whites, can ruin the white laborer, by under-bidding him in the labor market and live. The same allegation is made against the Doukhobors. Dirt is charged against the Chinese. In common honesty does anyone think that a Galician will compare for cleanliness with a Chinaman? We want, especially just now, to increase the military strength of Canada in order that we may bear her just proportion in the responsibilities of empire, and both parties are unanimous in their desire to vote public money for that end.

The estimates this week contain an appropriation of \$100,000 for the better equipment and training of our militia, and at the same moment the minister of the interior is filling up our country with men who have been driven from their own countries because they refuse to bear arms for their defence.

The Mennonites are, I believe, thrifty settlers but they were kicked out of Prussia first, and then out of Russia, because they would not fight. The leading tenet of the Doukhobors is "Thou shalt not kill" and though they keep arms apparently to protect their own private property, they flatly refuse to bear arms for their country, and besides teach that the highest virtue is so to abstain, that their women may not bear children for the mother land. Does our young country want people who will bear neither arms nor children?

Again, look at the papers and see what proportion the crime of the new settler bears to the crime of the other inhabitants. Murders by Doukhobors and Finns are becoming as familiar as negro lynching in the Southern States, and a short time ago an action was brought by one of our importations against a fellow foreigner for obtaining money under false pretences, the false pretences being that Ivan would sell his wife to Stepan, but when the money had been paid he failed to make delivery of the lady.

If these were all this would be bad enough. What would the courts say if I hired a gardener on similar terms and treated him as the government has treated the sons of a large number of excellent native born Canadians? But it is not all.

The inquisitor Foster had been browing into the estimates for some time, when his sharp voice suddenly called "Halt, I want some explanations," and the next moment he was on his legs wanting to know why amongst eighteen clerks in one department, three got the increase (one getting four times that increase) and the others did not. The information was that the government considered that the three had "faithfully discharged their duties and deserved it." The government would not say that the others had not faithfully discharged their duties or explain why they did not deserve it, but the result of the whole matter was this: The late government considered these increases obligatory, and gave them to all who faithfully did their duty. The present government considers it has a right to break its contract with those who are at its mercy, but reserves to itself a right to use its discretion and grant these increases to its special favorites, without condescending to explain to the country why it does this.

A searching inquiry into the history of the favored one would be interesting, but in any case this abrogation of the law of the land and substitution for it of the autocratic will of a political party is undoubtedly as Mr. McNeil said, "a crying scandal" and one which must do much to further weaken that greatest of the machines of state, the civil service.

We are becoming as rotten with party politics as the United States.

upon hotch potch nationalities. We don't want a black stripe in our flag. But perhaps, some one will ask where is the difference between the present preferential tariff of the Liberal party, and that proposed by the Conservatives?

I might wander off here, and show you what a flimsy pretence the whole tariff is, what a juggling with figures, what a failure as to results? But I believe in giving to the people who have the votes, a plain answer, so definite that it can be understood at a glance, and can have only one meaning. I believe in plain statements and hate quibbling. For this reason I give you Mr. McNeil's own definition written expressly for me, for this purpose.

Liberal preferential trade professes to give a preference to produce of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, in Canadian markets, without obtaining any preference in the markets of the United Kingdom for Canadian produce.

Conservative preferential trade gives a preference to produce of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, in Canadian markets, in return for a preference for Canadian produce in the markets of the United Kingdom.

By the Liberal system, we profess to give, and get nothing. By the Conservative system, we promise to give, and get as good as we give; and in doing so make our country the most profitable, and attractive place on earth, to English settlers, and bind by the strongest ties of sentiment and self interest the greatest colony to the mother country.

Is not that a polity, worthy of the party of dear old Sir John; is it not a policy worth living to promote, worth dying to establish?

To the young men of the West I say unhesitatingly that if they wish well of Canada, if they would see her become great, and grow great with her, if they love England and are proud of their race, this policy foreshadowed by Mr. McNeil's resolution should be adopted by them as their gospel.

We have had enough in Canada of party politics, of petty jealousies amongst self seeking little men, of bribery and corruption, and coercion, of a civil service debauched and debilitated, by such iniquities as the "spoil system," and the manipulation of "stability increases," condemned by Messrs. Foster and Borden on April 20.

Let us have an end to these things and welcome as it deserves a great policy worthy of a great nation, which will give to Canada the settlers she needs, the prosperity she deserves, and the everlasting honor of having been the colony which laid the foundation stone of that greatness of Greater Britain which will some day fill the world.

We are not all Conservatives. There are some of us who would like to say in the words of one of the great names of the Dominion "that our party is composed of the best men on both sides of the house," and to men of this way of thinking I would say that this policy of preferential trade is in the spirit of those promises which Sir Wilfrid Laurier made, to obtain power, and broke, as soon as he had obtained it.

When the silver-tongued Premier has fallen and a country which loves his graces has written over his ruins "Built by Tarte, A.D. 1896, ruined by Sifton, A.D. 1899, and buried by Maxwell at Deadman's Island, Vancouver, in the same year," it will remember with regret that his weaknesses marred his charm from the very first; that whereas he pledged himself on platform after platform in 1896 to do this utmost to secure for Canada a preference over foreign produce, in the markets of the United Kingdom; that whereas he vowed that he was "as much in favor of preferential trade as Sir Charles Tupper," and that "he had jumped at it as soon as he had heard of it," he nevertheless no sooner stood face to face with England in a white heat of love, ready to give anything to her children, than he turned round and threw the whole weight of the Dominion against that very policy which the Dominion had sent him there to represent.

It is rubbish of course to talk of Sir Wilfrid having been bought by a Colossal medal. He is not as small a man as that, but he is a Frenchman, and that means a fickle lover, with as many mistresses as he has graces, and perhaps there was a lady nearer home than England who said in his ear, "such a fool policy as that, Wilfrid, would hurt me some. Don't forget what you owe me. I can buy your way for you in the political world as no one but a Yankee could do. If you don't quit this fooling, there won't be any more of my greenbacks for you, and don't you forget it. And he didn't."

This resolution of McNeil's is of such importance that I might well be forgiven if I said nothing of any other in this letter, but I must refer, however briefly, to a debate on the statutory increases, which painfully illustrates the gross unfairness of the political system under which we live, and the improper use of power by those in office.

Under the Civil Service act, clerks entering the service are entitled to a statutory increase of \$50 per annum. That was the legal contract which they made with the government when they sold their services to the public. Without any misconduct proved or alleged in the part of the clerks the government has chosen to break this contract, and tell the clerks in plain words "we won't give you the annual increase which was one of the terms of your hiring, and if you dare even to try to bring influence to bear to obtain it, we will kick you out."

If these were all this would be bad enough. What would the courts say if I hired a gardener on similar terms and treated him as the government has treated the sons of a large number of excellent native born Canadians? But it is not all.

The inquisitor Foster had been browing into the estimates for some time, when his sharp voice suddenly called "Halt, I want some explanations," and the next moment he was on his legs wanting to know why amongst eighteen clerks in one department, three got the increase (one getting four times that increase) and the others did not. The information was that the government considered that the three had "faithfully discharged their duties and deserved it."

Abney's Effervescent Salt is not for any special sensor, but it is for the daily use of the household, the daily use of which will give you all-the-year-round health. Get a small-sized bottle and give it a trial—you'll find you'll feel better and work better. Get it to-day. All druggists sell it. Large bottles, 60 cts.; trial size, 25 cts.

You need Abney's Effervescent Salt now more than at any other season of the year. There is more disease germs in the air in the melting springtime than at any other season, and you must be strong and healthy to withstand their attack.

Abney's Effervescent Salt is not for any special sensor, but it is for the daily use of the household, the daily use of which will give you all-the-year-round health. Get a small-sized bottle and give it a trial—you'll find you'll feel better and work better. Get it to-day. All druggists sell it. Large bottles, 60 cts.; trial size, 25 cts.

The Canada Lancet's statement: "There is doubt about the daily use of Abney's Effervescent Salt will be a great preventive and aid in warding off the attacks of disease."

If these were all this would be bad enough. What would the courts say if I hired a gardener on similar terms and treated him as the government has treated the sons of a large number of excellent native born Canadians? But it is not all.

The inquisitor Foster had been browing into the estimates for some time, when his sharp voice suddenly called "Halt, I want some explanations," and the next moment he was on his legs wanting to know why amongst eighteen clerks in one department, three got the increase (one getting four times that increase) and the others did not. The information was that the government considered that the three had "faithfully discharged their duties and deserved it."

Abney's Effervescent Salt is not for any special sensor, but it is for the daily use of the household, the daily use of which will give you all-the-year-round health. Get a small-sized bottle and give it a trial—you'll find you'll feel better and work better. Get it to-day. All druggists sell it. Large bottles, 60 cts.; trial size, 25 cts.

You need Abney's Effervescent Salt now more than at any other season of the year. There is more disease germs in the air in the melting springtime than at any other season, and you must be strong and healthy to withstand their attack.

Abney's Effervescent Salt is not for any special sensor, but it is for the daily use of the household, the daily use of which will give you all-the-year-round health. Get a small-sized bottle and give it a trial—you'll find you'll feel better and work better. Get it to-day. All druggists sell it. Large bottles, 60 cts.; trial size, 25 cts.

The Problem Solved!

THE NEW MEDICAL DISCOVERY TESTED

Results of the Test in Various Forms of Dyspepsia.

Chronic Indigestion or dyspepsia, while a most common ailment for general physicians, is a very serious thing, and that no time should be lost in treating it properly at the start, because recent researches have shown that the most serious, fatal, and incurable diseases have their origin in simple dyspepsia or indigestion.

Dabetes is simply one form of indigestion, the sugar and starch food not being assimilated by the digestive organs. In Bright's Disease the albumen is not properly assimilated.

White consumption and dyspepsia are twin diseases, and it is beyond question that dyspepsia makes a fertile soil for the seeds of consumption.

But the trouble has been to find a remedy that could be depended upon to cure dyspepsia, as it is notoriously obstinate and difficult to cure.

This has been the question which has puzzled physicians and dyspeptics alike, until the question was solved three years ago by the appearance of the new dyspepsia cure in the medical world known as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which, it was claimed, was a certain reliable cure for every form of stomach trouble.

Physicians, however, would not accept such statements without first giving the new remedy many tests and carefully observing results.

For three years the remedy has been thoroughly tested in every section of the country, and with surprising and satisfactory results.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are a specific for dyspepsia, a radical lasting cure for indigestion in the various forms of acid dyspepsia or sour stomach, gas or wind on the stomach, too much bile, undinefness or depression after eating and similar symptoms resulting from disordered digestion. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets were first placed before the public with this year's Spring Trunk, April 20, and they have recently been placed in the trade and can be found at all druggists at the nominal price of 50 cents per package.

No false claims are made for the remedy. It will not cure rheumatism, pneumonia, typhoid fever, nor anything but just what it is claimed to cure, and that is every form of stomach trouble.

No dieting is necessary. Good wholesome food and plenty of it, and you may rest assured that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest it.

Druggists claim for it that it is a pleasure to recommend it to dyspeptics, because it gives such universal satisfaction.

Little book on stomach diseases sent free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

MARINE NOTES.

The Pacific Coast liners are now carrying partial coal cargoes South owing, it is said, to a shortage in other lines of freight.

The Japanese warship Ihiyei left yesterday morning for Seattle. She may return to Victoria for the Queen's Birthday.

TEXADA LIVELY.

Getting Ore Ready for the Smelter in Course of Erection.

THE PACIFIC COAST LINER.

2 Daily Transcontinental Trains

QUICK TIME. ELEGANT SERVICE.

The Colonist.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1899.

Published by
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,
Limited Liability.
No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.
W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

Pictures...
...OF...

Victoria and Vicinity.

Six Beautiful Photo Chromos Equal to Water Colors.

Everyone visiting Victoria should Procure a Copy

Price = 75 Cents.

Of All Newsdealers and at the Office of Publication.

VICTORIA AS A DISTRIBUTING POINT.

One of the strong arguments in favor of a direct railway service from Victoria to the Mainland is that it will promote the interests of this city as a distributing point. The growth and progress of Southern British Columbia are steady and rapid, making the present no test for the future internal commerce that will be carried on. The competition of Eastern wholesalers must always be reckoned on, to a greater or less extent, but Victoria's merchants have already demonstrated their ability to hold their own with them, notwithstanding the handicap of an interrupted means of communication. To maintain the position which the city has gained and to increase its hold upon the trade of the interior at least in proportion to the increase of that trade, it is necessary to have better communication with the Mainland than can be afforded by such steamers as now, or as have at any time been in use here. What Victoria merchants require is a train at their door, which will convey their goods without change of cars to any part of the Province reached by rail.

Without desiring to detract in the least from any other scheme that has been or may be proposed, it may be fairly claimed that the interests of the city as a distributing point will be better served by a connection with Vancouver than in any other way. Some people contend that the best plan would be to build to some point outside of Vancouver, say at English Bluff, and there provide connection with the Canadian Pacific, the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific. This looks attractive, but we submit that it is not a business proposal. Men are not going to put money into the maintenance of a ferry service, even if it were given to them for nothing, that does not connect with anything. They will seek such a terminal as is in a position already to give business. Moreover, there is no reason to suppose that Vancouver will not furnish all the connection with the continental railways that can be looked for at any other point on the British seaboard. The Canadian Pacific must be recognized as the chief factor in transportation in Southern British Columbia, and the efforts of the people of Victoria ought to be to establish such connection with that line as will make this city its actual terminus. When other transcontinental railways seek to utilize such a connection doubtless there will readily be found a means of giving it to them. We must connect with some railway, no matter where the proposed ferry terminates.

The benefits likely to accrue to Victoria from having its facilities as a distributing point improved are more immediate than those which will follow from placing it in the forefront as a competing terminal point for ocean commerce, and being more immediate they appeal to business men more directly. They will not be nearly so important, in the long run, but even with respect to the latter, there is no comparison between a connection with the Canadian railway system and any other that can be suggested.

In view of the growing trade of the North such a connection will be of the greatest value. It will place the city upon precisely the same footing as Vancouver. In the matter of freight and passenger rates from the East, it is so situated now, but the break necessary for a transfer from a train to the steamer is a handicap, which everyone recognizes. This will be wholly removed when the train, instead of stopping at Vancouver, continues on its course across the Gulf and thence on to Victoria. Our city will then be both the terminus of the transcontinental railway and the starting point of the Northern steamship service, which will be a matter of material advantage in securing business. When

we secure railway extension to the north end of the island this advantage will be even greater.

IT IS PUBLIO BUSINESS.

Mr. Joseph Martin, Attorney-General of British Columbia, has been good enough to inform Colonist readers that it is none of their business whether he continues to act as Mr. Ludgate's counsel in the Deadman's Island affair, or if he intends to resign his position as Attorney-General. He makes this statement with characteristic profanity. Mr. Martin's replies were given to a Colonist reporter, but he knew perfectly well that the reporter did not ask out of curiosity, and that the information was sought for that portion of the public which reads the Colonist. We submit that the matters referred to are very much the business of the Colonist and the Colonist readers. Mr. Martin is their hired man. He is paid a certain salary to attend to the public business in the capacity of chief advisor of the Lieutenant Governor, and the readers of the Colonist are among his paymasters.

Owing to action taken by the Government, of which Mr. Martin is a member, a question has arisen between that government and Mr. Martin's private client, Mr. Ludgate. It is very natural that the public should desire to know if he proposes to oppose the claim which his colleagues have advanced on behalf of the province. We have made it as sufficiently plain that we make no exception to an attorney-general accepting a retainer from a private client on private business. The tenure of office in Canada is not so secure that a lawyer ought to be asked to surrender his private clientele when accepting a portfolio. But the case of Mr. Ludgate is not a private one. It is not a case between private citizens, in which there could be no reason to suppose the province would be concerned. On the contrary, it is a case in which the Federal Government and a provincial municipality were concerned on the very face of facts. It was a case where there was almost certain from the very outset to be a conflict, which might call for the intervention of the Crown officers of this province. A half hour's investigation would have shown Mr. Martin that the province had a possible interest in the island. Under such circumstances his acceptance of a retainer from Mr. Ludgate cannot be justified by the most lenient view of official responsibility.

The Times endeavors to defend the federal government from the strong arraignment of Senator Macdonald by claiming that they had had such a tremendous amount of detail to look after that they could not really find time to do justice to British Columbia. This is an odd excuse, but it has the advantage of being a very elastic one. It can be made to stretch out to cover all eternity. According to the Times, British Columbia may look for decent treatment when the government gets through with the details of administration. This will only be when they go out of office. Perhaps this is what our contemporary means. If so, we will not dispute the proposition.

And now Spain is putting in a claim for a land concession from poor China. "To this complexion has it come at last."

Rhodes says he is going on with his Cape-Cairo railway. What Rhodes says generally goes.

Surely under such conditions the public has a right to be informed of Mr. Martin's intentions. Surely the province has a right to know if its attorney-general proposes to resist its claims as he has resisted the claims of the city of Vancouver. Surely it is right for the public to be informed if their attorney-general, having incapacitated himself from acting for the province, proposes to continue to hold office. Yet Mr. Martin refuses the information, and refuses it in a profane and vulgar manner.

The language employed by Mr. Martin is an additional illustration of his utter unfitness for official position of any kind. For a public official to give such a reply to a public journal on a public question is to write himself down a ruffian. It is in perfect keeping with his attack upon Mr. Price Ellison last winter, and shows him to be unfit for intercourse with gentlemen, although we regret to say that this is no late discovery.

TRADE WITH BRITAIN.

Mr. Clive Phillips-Wolley in his letter reprinted to-day sets out in full a resolution introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. McNeil, and enlarges upon it as an important plank in the Conservative platform. The subject matter of the resolution is of very great interest. It is somewhat extraordinary that Sir Wilfrid Laurier omitted to take advantage of the notable trend of opinion in Great Britain in the direction mentioned in Mr. McNeil's resolution. It seems, indeed, to have been rather more concerned in doing a little spectacular work in connection with the Jubilee than in advancing the commercial interest of either Canada or the Mother Country. He gave the Empire a phrase and got in exchange a knight-hood.

If it is possible to present a preferential trade arrangement between the Mother Country and the Colonies as a definite scheme, it will attract the people of Canada as nothing else will. No party opposing it could carry a single constituency. While it is self-evident that any such line-of policy can only be successful through the co-operation of the British government, it will undoubtedly be a wise and popular move for the Conservative party to identify itself with it at the outset, and to hold the Liberals responsible for their failure to take advantage of the set of opinion in that direction in England.

PASSING COMMENT.

Nelson was never more hopeful than to-day, remarks the Miner of that city. And why not, may we ask? Is not Nelson a fine business and mining centre?

The Revelstoke Herald says that many Americans are moving into Alberta, being attracted by its genial climate. If climate is an object, these immigrants might come further and do better.

The Kootenay Mail hopes that the C. P. R. will get in at once and "prepare to buck" the American smelter trust that is reaching out to control all the mines of the continent. So say we all of us.

The Portland Telegram draws attention to the fact that the United States

has been at war for nearly a year. This is one of the longest of modern wars, although it is true that it has not been with one country continuously.

The Globe sympathizes with James Bay bridge because the latter has to undergo another inspection. The much inspected structure in the opinion of the last city council had already outlived its usefulness and safety, but in the opinion of the present one seems to have "achieved a blessed and glorious immortality."

Prosperity in a thousand forms is here, remarks the Montreal Star, referring to the general condition of Canada. This is happily quite true. The country is in a condition of prosperity, and its enjoyment of such an excellent condition of things is due to causes which fortunately the mixers and muddlers of politics cannot materially interfere with.

The Rossland Miner looks for a real estate boom, and as a starter in that direction incidentally mentions that the population of the city will be 18,000 within two years. That means very rapid growth, even for a British Columbian mining town; but the possibilities of Rossland are great. They will not be lessened by the defeat of the Miner's efforts to secure the construction of railways that will draw the trade of Kootenay to United States cities and carry ore to United States smelters.

The Times endeavors to defend the federal government from the strong arraignment of Senator Macdonald by claiming that they had had such a tremendous amount of detail to look after that they could not really find time to do justice to British Columbia. This is an odd excuse, but it has the advantage of being a very elastic one. It can be made to stretch out to cover all eternity. According to the Times, British Columbia may look for decent treatment when the government gets through with the details of administration. This will only be when they go out of office. Perhaps this is what our contemporary means. If so, we will not dispute the proposition.

And now Spain is putting in a claim for a land concession from poor China. "To this complexion has it come at last."

Rhodes says he is going on with his Cape-Cairo railway. What Rhodes says generally goes.

Conditions in Cuba are growing so bad that there will soon be an excuse for some other power to interfere for humanity's sake, and a good real estate subsidy.

The government is about to take power to control to some extent the location of railway stations in new localities, with the object of preventing discrimination against townships.

We give some interesting shipping statistics elsewhere in to-day's paper. They place Victoria and British Columbia in a splendid position as compared with other parts of the Dominion.

Mr. Fielding claims a surplus of nearly five millions. Mr. Fielding ought to raise his book-keeper's salary. But if he paid it out of the surplus that official would not be much better off.

The claims of the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern railway for a subsidy have been presented to the government by an influential delegation. What measure of success was met with is not reported.

Senator Macdonald's remarks on fair play to British Columbia are published in this morning's Colonist, also Senator Mills' reply, which was singularly business-like. Senator Templeman said—

A correspondent of a city paper complains of the failure of street car conductors to wait for passengers. We do not know anything about the merits of this particular case, but we can tell the tram car company that they would pick up a good many more fares in a day if their conductors were instructed to keep a sharp lookout at all corners for passengers, why may not have been able to get to the crossing in time to stop the car.

It is possible to present a preferential trade arrangement between the Mother Country and the Colonies as a definite scheme, it will attract the people of Canada as nothing else will. No party opposing it could carry a single constituency. While it is self-evident that any such line-of policy can only be successful through the co-operation of the British government, it will undoubtedly be a wise and popular move for the Conservative party to identify itself with it at the outset, and to hold the Liberals responsible for their failure to take advantage of the set of opinion in that direction in England.

PASING COMMENT.

Nelson was never more hopeful than to-day, remarks the Miner of that city. And why not, may we ask? Is not Nelson a fine business and mining centre?

The Revelstoke Herald says that many Americans are moving into Alberta, being attracted by its genial climate. If climate is an object, these immigrants might come further and do better.

The Kootenay Mail hopes that the C. P. R. will get in at once and "prepare to buck" the American smelter trust that is reaching out to control all the mines of the continent. So say we all of us.

The Portland Telegram draws attention to the fact that the United States

has been at war for nearly a year. This is one of the longest of modern wars, although it is true that it has not been with one country continuously.

The Globe sympathizes with James Bay bridge because the latter has to undergo another inspection. The much inspected structure in the opinion of the last city council had already outlived its usefulness and safety, but in the opinion of the present one seems to have "achieved a blessed and glorious immortality."

Prosperity in a thousand forms is here, remarks the Montreal Star, referring to the general condition of Canada. This is happily quite true. The country is in a condition of prosperity, and its enjoyment of such an excellent condition of things is due to causes which fortunately the mixers and muddlers of politics cannot materially interfere with.

The Rossland Miner looks for a real estate boom, and as a starter in that direction incidentally mentions that the population of the city will be 18,000 within two years. That means very rapid growth, even for a British Columbian mining town; but the possibilities of Rossland are great. They will not be lessened by the defeat of the Miner's efforts to secure the construction of railways that will draw the trade of Kootenay to United States cities and carry ore to United States smelters.

The Times endeavors to defend the federal government from the strong arraignment of Senator Macdonald by claiming that they had had such a tremendous amount of detail to look after that they could not really find time to do justice to British Columbia. This is an odd excuse, but it has the advantage of being a very elastic one. It can be made to stretch out to cover all eternity. According to the Times, British Columbia may look for decent treatment when the government gets through with the details of administration. This will only be when they go out of office. Perhaps this is what our contemporary means. If so, we will not dispute the proposition.

And now Spain is putting in a claim for a land concession from poor China. "To this complexion has it come at last."

Rhodes says he is going on with his Cape-Cairo railway. What Rhodes says generally goes.

Conditions in Cuba are growing so bad that there will soon be an excuse for some other power to interfere for humanity's sake, and a good real estate subsidy.

The government is about to take power to control to some extent the location of railway stations in new localities, with the object of preventing discrimination against townships.

We give some interesting shipping statistics elsewhere in to-day's paper. They place Victoria and British Columbia in a splendid position as compared with other parts of the Dominion.

Mr. Fielding claims a surplus of nearly five millions. Mr. Fielding ought to raise his book-keeper's salary. But if he paid it out of the surplus that official would not be much better off.

The claims of the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern railway for a subsidy have been presented to the government by an influential delegation. What measure of success was met with is not reported.

Senator Macdonald's remarks on fair play to British Columbia are published in this morning's Colonist, also Senator Mills' reply, which was singularly business-like. Senator Templeman said—

A correspondent of a city paper complains of the failure of street car conductors to wait for passengers. We do not know anything about the merits of this particular case, but we can tell the tram car company that they would pick up a good many more fares in a day if their conductors were instructed to keep a sharp lookout at all corners for passengers, why may not have been able to get to the crossing in time to stop the car.

It is possible to present a preferential trade arrangement between the Mother Country and the Colonies as a definite scheme, it will attract the people of Canada as nothing else will. No party opposing it could carry a single constituency. While it is self-evident that any such line-of policy can only be successful through the co-operation of the British government, it will undoubtedly be a wise and popular move for the Conservative party to identify itself with it at the outset, and to hold the Liberals responsible for their failure to take advantage of the set of opinion in that direction in England.

PASING COMMENT.

Nelson was never more hopeful than to-day, remarks the Miner of that city. And why not, may we ask? Is not Nelson a fine business and mining centre?

The Revelstoke Herald says that many Americans are moving into Alberta, being attracted by its genial climate. If climate is an object, these immigrants might come further and do better.

The Kootenay Mail hopes that the C. P. R. will get in at once and "prepare to buck" the American smelter trust that is reaching out to control all the mines of the continent. So say we all of us.

The Portland Telegram draws attention to the fact that the United States

"VOX POPULI"

Is a mighty factor. Do you know what the popular opinion of . . .

HONDI

Pure Ceylon Tea is?

"That no better value has ever been given in packet teas, and that none have ever possessed the flavor and aroma of HONDI."



B.C. POTTERY GO. LTD.

Manufacturers of... Sewer Pipe and Connections, Fire Bricks, Pressed Bricks, Flower Pots &c

THE GRANVILLE SCHOOL

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Mademoiselle Kern, Principal

The Midsummer Term will begin April 10th. Prospectus on application.

HOTELS,
SCHOOLS,
LODGE ROOMS,
PUBLIC HALLS,
CLUB HOUSES,
STORES,
CHURCHES and
PRIVATE RESIDENCES

can all be appropriately decorated with Pedlar's Steel Ceiling, not a substitute but superior to lath and plaster, will not crack and fall off, absolutely waterproof, handsomely finished on receipt of plans.

PEDLAR METAL ROOFING CO.
OSHAWA, CANADA.

W. PELLEW-HARVEY & CO.

Mining Engineers, Assayers, and Chemists.

15 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

Next door Drillard Hotel.

J. N. S. WILLIAMS,

ENGINEER
is prepared to supply and erect in working order

Mining, Milling and Metallurgical Machinery
by the best makers. Hand, power and diamond rock drilling a specialty.

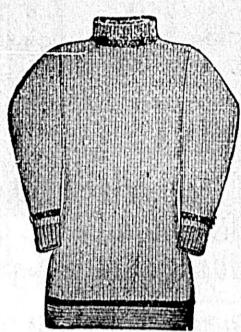
Office, No. 7, Board of Trade Bldg.
Victoria, P. O. Box 641.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We wish to take this opportunity of thanking our many customers and friends for their patronage, and of informing them and the public generally that we have opened up at 84 Yates street, next to the fire hall, where we are prepared to supply their wants with everything in the bakery line, from a bride's cake to a ginger nut, and we trust that by giving strict attention to business and by serving first-class goods we will continue to merit their confidence and support as in the past.

Note the address:

McMILLAN BROTHERS,
84 Yates Street, between Broad and Douglas.</

**BICYCLE SUITS**

\$4, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.00.

GOLF HOSE

50C. 75C. \$1.00, \$1.25.

BICYCLE CAPS, GLOVES, KNICKERS

20 Cases Just To Hand.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Glothers, Hatters and Outfitters

.. 97 JOHNSON STREET

FOR SALE The modern residence and five acres of land known as "BRENTWOOD," situated on corner of Hillside avenue and Cook st. For particulars apply to HEISTERMAN & CO., 75 Govt St.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Use Blue Ribbon Baking Powder.

Smoke union-made cigars.

Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside.

If you have beauty,
I will take it.
If you have none
I will make it.

Savannah, Photo.

McClary's famous steel ranges and stoves at Clark & Pearson's.

Bass' XXXX on draught at the Occidental.

Drink "Hondi," purest and best of Ceylon teas.

Prof. Charles Gartner, B. A.—Vocal and instrumental music. Latest European methods. Studio 85 Five Sisters block.

The only practical repair men in Victoria—Onions & Plimley, 42 and 44 Broad street. Sole agents for Hartford and Durham Tires.

The largest stock of fishing tackle in the city just received direct from England at Henry Short & Sons', 72 Douglas street. Established 1862.

Croquet Sets—Large consignment just received. Four-ball set, \$1.35; six-ball, \$1.75. Also latest book upon "Rules of Croquet." Lally's lacrosse sticks. The Victoria Book & Stationery Co. (late Jamieson's).

English Kensington Carpet Squares; good, strong and moderate in price. Weller Bros.

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.

Japanese Mattings and Rugs direct from the Orient have been received by Weller Bros. Samples of matting sent to any place.

Not a Member—Miss E. Lombard is not a member of the Young Ladies' Jubilee Minstrels as stated yesterday.

Clearing House.—The clearing house returns in this city for the week ending May 2 were \$740,225; balances, \$306,019.

Concert Postponed.—The promenade band concert in aid of the Protestant Orphans' Home has been postponed until May 17, so as not to interfere with the St. John's church bazaar.

Dissolved Partnership.—The real estate and insurance firm of MacGregor & Richards has been dissolved and the business will be continued by F. G. Richard & Co. Ald. MacGregor will open an office on Government street.

The Vim Bicycle.—The very latest models; new prices. All kinds of repairing done at Clayton & Costin's, machinists, etc., 50, Broad street, Victoria.

"Mr. Dooley in Peace and in War," the most humorous book of the day; forty thousand copies sold in the States since November, 1898. The Victoria Book & Stationery Co. (late Jamie's son's).

The Calgary flour exhibit was thronged by ladies all yesterday afternoon. Don't forget to call in when passing, and have a cup of tea and try the sweet bread made from Calgary flour. The Victoria Tea House is the place, corner of Trounce avenue and Government street.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Sacred Concert.—The concert to be given to-night at the R. E. church should prove a great attraction as there is a variety in the programme and the music especially in the second part is high class, being no less than a selection from Mendelssohn's favorite oratorio "Elijah." In the first part Miss Laura Lee will sing "Abide with me," a con-

Coates acted as pallbearers. The remains were interred in Ross Bay cemetery.

Miss Armon's Recital.—Upwards of 500 of Victoria's musical population enjoyed the recital given at Philharmonic hall yesterday evening by Miss Lillian Armon and her associate enterainers—Miss Adams and Mr. Gideon Hicks—under the distinguished patronage of the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. McInnes. Miss Armon in her readings added to her already well-established reputation as an elocutionist, while her statu posings (with musical accompaniment) were a novel and acceptable innovation to Victoria's programme. Miss Adams piano solos—"Le Campanella" (Lizst), and "The Little Bell" (Paganini)—were given with a great taste and expression, while the octave étude (Kowalski), received such an ovation that the pianist was practically compelled to respond to the unanimous encore. Mr. Hicks both in his solos and in his duet with Miss Armon, was at his best—and this being said, no further need of praise could be bestowed.

Mr. Martin's Answers.—Pending a move on the part of the Dominion government there is nothing new in the Deadman's island tangle. The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, through his deputy, holds possession and the details of the provincial claim of right have been communicated to the federal authorities. Upon the one pertinent point in the proceedings of most interest to the public an impressive silence is preserved. No one is prepared to say whether the Hon. Joseph Martin is at the present time acting in his private capacity as solicitor for Mr. Landry, or in his public role as Attorney-General for British Columbia. A colonist reporter was detailed yesterday to wait upon the honorable minister and request him to elucidate the situation. Two questions were asked of Hon. Mr. Martin: 1. Do you intend to act hereafter for Mr. Landry's solicitor in the Deadman's island matter? and 2. Is it your intention to tender your resignation to the Lieut.-Governor? To the first of these questions Hon. Mr. Martin was pleased to reply: "It's none of the Colonist's business;" and to the second, ditto.

Engine Arrives.—The new four and a half ton Waterous engine for the Victoria fire department arrived yesterday from the East, being brought in from the Sound on the steamer Utopia. It will be tested by the city engineers tomorrow and if appearances count for anything it should pass inspection on first sight.

Full Court.—The cases before the Full court yesterday were all of a minor nature, and in each judgment was reserved. The cases were Collier vs. Hibben, respecting a partnership settlement; and Cordingly vs. McArthur, respecting a bill of sale. The appeal in Haney vs. Dunlop was dismissed. The list for to-day is: Stamer vs. Hall Mines; re O. K. Mining Co.; and Richards vs. B. C. Goldfields.

Klondike Output.—Col. Reichenbach, of Dawson, who came out over the ice during the winter, is at the Oriental on his way back to the interior. He is purchasing a big stock of goods here, which he will take down the Yukon on the opening of navigation. When he came south Col. Reichenbach estimated that the Klondike output would reach \$12,000,000. Reports he has received since then he says justify him in increasing his estimate by several millions.

Monthly Meeting.—The usual monthly meeting of the Friendly Help was held at their rooms yesterday morning, and the usual reports received. The constitution as revised by the Women's Council elicited much discussion. About 25 persons were assisted in April by the Friendly Help—ten with groceries, three with fuel, two with medicine, four with milk for the month, one had rent paid, one had baby's carriage, and eleven had clothing. King friends donated the following: Mrs. Crow Baker, Mrs. Dupont, Mrs. Hassell, Mrs. Solly, Mrs. Beaven, Mrs. Scarbrook, Mrs. McWilson, Mrs. Nichollas and Mrs. Scott, clothing; Mrs. Nolte, shoes and rubbers; Friend coats; Mrs. Sea, boots; Mrs. Munroe, jacket; money from Mrs. Beaven, the corporation and the provincial government.

Medicos Meet.—The annual meeting of the British Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons was held yesterday morning at the Hotel Driard. After the registrar had announced the result of the election to the medical council, officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. J. C. Davie, Victoria; vice-president, Dr. W. J. McGuigan, Vancouver; treasurer, Dr. John Duncan, Victoria; registrar, Dr. Fagan, Vancouver; examiners, Dr. J. C. Davie, surgery; Dr. John Duncan, medicine; Dr. W. J. McGuigan, medical jurisprudence; Dr. Lefevre, anatomy; Dr. R. E. McKechnie, physiology and pathology; Dr. O. M. Jones, midwifery and diseases of women; Drs. Lefevre and Davie, clinical surgery; Drs. Duncan and Jones, clinical medicine. The examination of candidates commenced in the afternoon, thirteen presenting themselves. It will last for several days.

Will Come Early.—The usual high-class vaudeville company gives to constitute an entire evening's performance eight "turns" or specialties. The "For ever Devil's Auction" offers Ben F. Grinnell, the clever comedian; Sadie Stephens, the phenomenal contralto; Mayme Mayo, singing and dancing soubrette; Ella Gardiner, clever vocalist; Brother Phantos, European aerial acrobats; Colby & DeVitt, comedy acrobats and balancers; Alexander Decca, comedy cyclist; and the Loretta Duo, pantomime eccentricities. In all, eight vaudeville "turns"—or an entire vaudeville performance besides its magnificent scenic and costume production, ballets, premiers, dramatic cast, special features and wealth of other attractions. The company will arrive from the Sound on Thursday night, playing in the Victoria theatre on Friday night.

Yesterday's Funerals.—The remains of the late Mrs. Rhodes were yesterday laid in their last resting place. The funeral took place from her daughter's residence, Yates street, and later from St. John's church, the services being conducted by Rev. Percival Jenks. There was a large number in attendance and those who acted as pallbearers were Sir Henry Crease, B. W. Peurse, A. W. Jones, C. W. Thomson, R. Humphrey and H. Brackman. The funeral of the late William Ralph Carlyon took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence, Douglas street, and the Centennial Methodist church, where the Rev. W. H. Barralough conducted appropriate services, as also at the cemetery. There was a large attendance and many beautiful floral tokens. The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: H. G. Hall, Walter Morris, S. Johns, S. G. Spence, W. H. Hall and Mr. Deville. Dr. Campbell conducted services yesterday afternoon at Hanna's parlors in connection with the funeral of the late Jas. A. Seale of Mill stream. Masters Lancelet Clarke, Chas. Graham, Wm. Dorking and John

Coates acted as pallbearers. The remains were interred in Ross Bay cemetery.

Miss Armon's Recital.—Upwards of 500 of Victoria's musical population enjoyed the recital given at Philharmonic hall yesterday evening by Miss Lillian Armon and her associate enterainers—Miss Adams and Mr. Gideon Hicks—under the distinguished patronage of the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. McInnes. Miss Armon in her readings added to her already well-established reputation as an elocutionist, while her statu posings (with musical accompaniment) were a novel and acceptable innovation to Victoria's programme. Miss Adams piano solos—"Le Campanella" (Lizst), and "The Little Bell" (Paganini)—were given with a great taste and expression, while the octave étude (Kowalski), received such an ovation that the pianist was practically compelled to respond to the unanimous encore. Mr. Hicks both in his solos and in his duet with Miss Armon, was at his best—and this being said, no further need of praise could be bestowed.

Mr. Martin's Answers.—Pending a move on the part of the Dominion government there is nothing new in the Deadman's island tangle. The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, through his deputy, holds possession and the details of the provincial claim of right have been communicated to the federal authorities. Upon the one pertinent point in the proceedings of most interest to the public an impressive silence is preserved. No one is prepared to say whether the Hon. Joseph Martin is at the present time acting in his private capacity as solicitor for Mr. Landry, or in his public role as Attorney-General for British Columbia. A colonist reporter was detailed yesterday to wait upon the honorable minister and request him to elucidate the situation. Two questions were asked of Hon. Mr. Martin: 1. Do you intend to act hereafter for Mr. Landry's solicitor in the Deadman's island matter? and 2. Is it your intention to tender your resignation to the Lieut.-Governor? To the first of these questions Hon. Mr. Martin was pleased to reply: "It's none of the Colonist's business;" and to the second, ditto.

Engine Arrives.—The new four and a half ton Waterous engine for the Victoria fire department arrived yesterday from the East, being brought in from the Sound on the steamer Utopia. It will be tested by the city engineers tomorrow and if appearances count for anything it should pass inspection on first sight.

Full Court.—The cases before the Full court yesterday were all of a minor nature, and in each judgment was reserved. The cases were Collier vs. Hibben, respecting a partnership settle-

A PARASOL SCOOP.

41 MUST BE SOLD THIS WEEK

- Lot A. 12 at 75 cents each.
- Lot B. 8 at \$1.00 each.
- Lot C. 8 at \$1.25 each.
- Lot D. 13 at \$1.50 each.

The White House. & Henry Young & Co.

Pemberton & Son,

....45 FORT STREET, Victoria, B. C.

The Following Properties For Sale on Very Easy Terms

Two lots on Park road, at the entrance to the park.....	\$1,600
One large lot on Rithet street.....	700
Three lots at the corner of Cadboro Bay and Foul Bay roads.....	200
Four lots, fronting on Oak Bay avenue (each).....	200
Lots at the corner of Vancouver and Beech streets—a very good residential site.....	2,500
Nearly one of a half acre on Rockland avenue—a magnificent site for a house.....	2,500
Half an acre on Earl street—all splendid land.....	200
One corner lot on Rame street.....	1,300
One good cottage and lot on Cook street.....	2,500
Several lots on Tordall and Michelin streets (from).....	3,500
One and a half acres on Old Esquimalt road.....	900
16-foot lot on Government street, adjoining Bank of Montreal.....	

Ward, and they enquired, innocently of the janitor if the agent-general was in.

"Who, Mr. Vernon?" asked the man. "No, British Columbia is all broke up; I believe they have moved down town somewhere where they sell real estate!"

This, Mr. Munn thinks may be the answer given to many other inquirers, in which case no good is done the Province; and he is convinced that now, more than ever before, this Province should have an agent-general with an office to himself, and in better locality than the other one, which he says, is neither in the heart of the business portion nor near the agencies of all the other colonies."

Ward, and they enquired, innocently of the janitor if the agent-general was in.

"Who, Mr. Vernon?" asked the man. "No, British Columbia is all broke up; I believe they have moved down town somewhere where they sell real estate!"

This, Mr. Munn thinks may be the answer given to many other inquirers, in which case no good is done the Province; and he is convinced that now, more than ever before, this Province should have an agent-general with an office to himself, and in better locality than the other one, which he says, is neither in the heart of the business portion nor near the agencies of all the other colonies."

Ward, and they enquired, innocently of the janitor if the agent-general was in.

"Who, Mr. Vernon?" asked the man. "No, British Columbia is all broke up; I believe they have moved down town somewhere where they sell real estate!"

This, Mr. Munn thinks may be the answer given to many other inquirers, in which case no good is done the Province; and he is convinced that now, more than ever before, this Province should have an agent-general with an office to himself, and in better locality than the other one, which he says, is neither in the heart of the business portion nor near the agencies of all the other colonies."

Ward, and they enquired, innocently of the janitor if the agent-general was in.

"Who, Mr. Vernon?" asked the man. "No, British Columbia is all broke up; I believe they have moved down town somewhere where they sell real estate!"

This, Mr. Munn thinks may be the answer given to many other inquirers, in which case no good is done the Province; and he is convinced that now, more than ever before, this Province should have an agent-general with an office to himself, and in better locality than the other one, which he says, is neither in the heart of the business portion nor near the agencies of all the other colonies."

Ward, and they enquired, innocently of the janitor if the agent-general was in.

"Who, Mr. Vernon?" asked the man. "No, British Columbia is all broke up; I believe they have moved down town somewhere where they sell real estate!"

This, Mr. Munn thinks may be the answer given to many other inquirers, in which case no good is done the Province; and he is convinced that now, more than ever before, this Province should have an agent-general with an office to himself, and in better locality than the other one, which he says, is neither in the heart of the business portion nor near the agencies of all the other colonies."

Ward, and they enquired, innocently of the janitor if the agent-general was in.

"Who, Mr. Vernon?" asked the man. "No, British Columbia is all broke up; I believe they have moved down town somewhere where they sell real estate!"

This, Mr. Munn thinks may be the answer given to many other inquirers, in which case no good is done the Province; and he is convinced that now, more than ever before, this Province should have an agent-general with an office to himself, and in better locality than the other one, which he says, is neither in the heart of the business portion nor near the agencies of all the other colonies."

Ward, and they enquired, innocently of the janitor if the agent-general was in.

"Who, Mr. Vernon?" asked the man. "No, British Columbia is all broke up; I believe they have moved down town somewhere where they sell real estate!"

This, Mr. Munn thinks may be the answer given to many other inquirers, in which case no good is done the Province; and he is convinced that now, more than ever before, this Province should have an agent-general with an office to himself, and in better locality than the other one, which he says, is neither in the heart of the business portion nor near the agencies of all the other colonies."

Ward, and they enquired, innocently of the janitor if the agent-general was in.

"Who, Mr. Vernon?" asked the man. "No, British Columbia is all broke up; I believe they have moved down town somewhere where they sell real estate!"

This, Mr. Munn thinks may be the answer given to many other inquirers, in which case no good is done the Province; and he is convinced that now, more than ever before, this Province should have an agent-general with an office to himself, and in better locality than the other one, which he says, is neither in the heart of the business portion nor near the agencies of all the other colonies."

Ward, and they enquired, innocently of the janitor if the agent-general was in.

"Who, Mr. Vernon?" asked the man. "No, British Columbia is all broke up; I believe they have moved down town somewhere where they sell real estate!"

This, Mr. Munn thinks may be the answer given to many other inquirers, in which case no good is done the Province; and he is convinced that now, more than ever before, this Province should have an agent-general with an office to himself, and in better locality than the other one, which he says, is neither in the heart of the business portion nor near the agencies of all the other colonies."

Ward, and they enquired, innocently of the janitor if the agent-general was in.

British Columbia's Claim for Justice.

A Convincing Argument of Figures of Her Tonnage, Imports, Exports, Inland, Post Office and Fishery Revenue by Senator Macdonald.

But Flippantly and Vaguely Replied to by the Minister of Justice, Who Is Handled Well by Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

The Pacific Province's Gigantic Strides in Commercial and Shipping Importance in Two Years Clearly and Concisely Set Forth.

Following is the discussion on the question raised in the Senate by Senator Macdonald, of this city, demanding fair treatment for British Columbia at the hands of the Dominion government:

Hon. Mr. Macdonald rose to call attention to the increasing commerce and revenue of British Columbia as set forth in the following comparative statement taken from the Trade and Navigation returns for the year ending June 30, 1898, and ask if the government intend making an expenditure this year on necessary public works, commensurate to the needs of the country and to the large revenue produced; and whether it is the intention to give to this province such representation in the government of the Dominion as it is justly entitled to from its geographical position and its expanding commercial importance:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	Tonnage.
British and Foreign Ships—Inwards and Outwards.	
Victoria	1,914,672
Vancouver	835,573
Nanaimo	717,119
Comox	246,520
	3,713,884
Quebec	\$ 1,060,312
Montreal	2,181,148
	\$ 3,241,460
Halifax	\$ 1,230,478
Yarmouth	380,137
North Sydney	314,476
Sydney	181,930
	\$ 2,116,021
IMPORTS.	
British Columbia, 1896.....	\$ 5,566,238
do 1898.....	8,690,263
Nova Scotia, 1896.....	\$ 8,336,829
do 1898.....	6,449,216
New Brunswick, 1896.....	\$ 5,400,468
do 1898.....	4,925,632
EXPORTS.	
British Columbia, 1896.....	\$ 10,576,551
do 1898.....	16,919,717
Nova Scotia, 1896.....	\$ 10,099,100
do 1898.....	10,930,933
New Brunswick, 1896.....	\$ 7,907,011
do 1898.....	11,160,218
CUSTOMS DUTY.	
British Columbia, 1896.....	\$ 1,306,738
do 1898.....	2,213,503
INLAND REVENUE.	
British Columbia, 1896.....	\$ 294,483
do 1898.....	423,702
POST OFFICE REVENUE.	
British Columbia, 1896.....	\$ 156,882
Commission on money orders....	9,000
	\$ 165,882
British Columbia, 1898.....	\$ 257,282
Commission on money orders....	11,839
	\$ 269,121
FISHERY REVENUE.	
British Columbia, 1896.....	\$ 26,410
do 1898.....	47,861
RECAPITULATION.	
British Columbia.—Revenue, 1896.	Tons.
Customs duty.....	\$ 1,290,738
Inland revenue.....	254,483
Post office revenues.....	166,482
Fishery revenue.....	26,410
	\$ 1,794,113
Revenues, 1898.	
Customs duty.....	\$ 2,213,503
Inland revenue.....	423,702
Post office revenue.....	269,121
Fishery revenue.....	47,861
	\$ 2,953,370
Chinese tax.....	\$ 81,152
	\$ 3,035,522
Increase in two years.....	\$ 1,241,400

He said: The necessity does not arise for the representatives of any other province doing what I am now doing—placing before this house, the government and the country, the position and progress of the province from which I come, for the reason that every other province is represented in the government by cabinet ministers, who being in the inner circle where the good things are apportioned, look after the interests of their own province.

It is not possible, taking human nature into account, that a province so unrepresented will receive fair and adequate treatment, or its legitimate rights, the rights of a revenue-producing province to a fair share of public expenditure. The right of representation in the government of the country is denied to British Columbia because our voting power is not strong enough to insist on this inquiry; but a just and benign government should not keep a progressive province under a great disadvantage. The three maritime provinces on the Atlantic coast have four ministers in the cabinet, and the volume of commerce and the revenue contributed by those provinces are not larger than those of British Columbia, with not even one minister. I believe I am correct in stating that the revenue of British Columbia with a population of 150,000, for the year 1898, is equal to that of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with a population of about 700,000. I will be told in this connection that these provinces import largely duty-paid goods from Quebec and Ontario. So does British Columbia; to what extent I do not know. I have placed a comparative statement on the order paper, no being the most accurate way of showing what progress we have made.

The honorable gentlemen who were in

Steps to Health!

STEP NUMBER ONE.

Take DR. WARD'S BLOOD AND NERVE PILLS. They cure Heart, Nerve and Blood Troubles, and fill the system with Vim, Vigor and Vitality.



FOR THE SYSTEM.

I was induced to try Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills by a kind friend last August—for a run down system. My face was covered with black spots and I had pimples and boils all over my body. My system was completely run down, and my blood so impoverished that I was losing flesh rapidly. I had used no end of cure-alls, and spent many dollars in doctoring, but was getting no better—but I am now as well as any man in London. The boils have all left me, and my face is free from pimples and black spots. I advise all suffering humanity to try your pills, for they are the best.

JAMES HOBIN, Wharncliffe Road, London, Ont.

Vim
Vigor
Vitality

FOR THE NERVES.

DEAR SIRS,—I was troubled a long time with sick headache, and it was usually accompanied with severe pains in the temples, tongue coated, cold hands and feet, and sickness at the stomach. I tried a good many remedies recommended for this complaint, but it was not until I began taking Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills that I received anything like permanent benefit. Three boxes of these pills did the work for me, and I am now feeling splendid. I have gained in health and strength and will always recommend Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills. Yours faithfully, MRS. A. SAUNDERS, 578 Dundas St., Toronto.

FOR THE BLOOD.

GENTLEMEN.—Nothing does a right-thinking man more good than helping his neighbors, especially the sick and weary. In recommending Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills and helping to bring them before the public, I feel that I am truly helping my neighbors. Both my wife and myself have used these pills and derived great benefit from them. We are getting along in years, and like many others feel the need of a tonic and a strengthening medicine. My blood was thin and impoverished and my wife was miserable with general debility, brought on by dyspepsia. We used many kinds of medicine, but nothing did so much good as the Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills. It is a pleasure to me to recommend Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills to all who are suffering as we were, because I feel sure they will be benefited by their use.

MR. AND MRS. CLARK, Victoria Street, Glencoe, Ont.

All good druggists can supply you; if they can't we will by mail. Price 50c per box, 5 boxes for \$2.00. THE DR. WARD COMPANY, Limited, Dept. S, Toronto, Ont.

WISE PEOPLE TAKE WARD'S

Lawn Mowers,
Lawn Rakes,
Lawn Sprinklers,
Rubber Hose,
Hose Reel,
Garden Forks, Trowels,
Rakes, Hoes, Spades,
and all kinds of Garden Tools.

Geo. Powell & Co.,

Cheapside, Victoria B. C.
Sole Agents for the Great MAJESTIC Range.

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ltd

Dealers In

HARDWARE

Lawn Mowers, Hose and Garden Tools,
Mill, Logging and Mining Supplies
Metallic Shingles, Siding, etc

Telephone 3,
P. O. Box 423.

Cor Wharf and Bastion Sts., VICTORIA, B. C.

Albion Iron Works Co., Ltd.

Are now offering their large
variety of

STOVES and RANGES

At Wholesale Prices

Don't buy an Imported Stove when you can buy
the Home-made Article for less money.

A call at their store-rooms on Store Street and
Pembroke Street will convince you.

Plating in all its Branches is now Executed
by Competent Workmen

THOMAS EARLE WHOLESALE GROCER and IMPORTER.

92, 94 and 97 Wharf Street,
VICTORIA, B.C.

Goods suitably packed for transportation by Sleighs or otherwise.
Requisite Custom House Papers prepared free of charge.

Klondike and Miners' Outfits.

Bank of British Columbia

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862)
CAPITAL (with power to increase) £600,000 \$2,920,000
RESERVE £100,000 \$486,663
HEAD OFFICE, 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—Victoria, Rossland,
Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Nelson, Sandon, and Portland.

IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants' Bank of Canada, The Molson's Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia and Union Bank of Canada. In UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago. In AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia. In HONOLULU—Bligh & Co.

Yukon and Atlin Gold Fields

Drafts, Letters of Credit, etc. issued direct on Dawson City Atlin City and Skagway

Savings Bank Department

Deposits received from \$1 upwards, and interest allowed thereon.
Gold Dust purchased and every description of Banking Business transacted.

Victoria, B.C., November, 1898.

GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

To paint anything, a hitching post or a house, a barn door or a parlor floor, see that you have the right paint for that particular purpose. No paint has ever been made equally good for painting everything—buggies and houses, iron and metal—of a different paint that looks best and wears best for each class of painting. It has taken years to find out just what ingredients and what proportions are needed for each. Each must be ground and mixed by special machinery with the utmost skill and accuracy. If you go by the labels on the cans of

THE
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS

You are sure of getting the best that can be made for your purpose. They have a reputation of 50 years' success, and every can is fully guaranteed. Our little book on painting will help you—it is free.

P. McQUADE & SON

Corby's Rye Whiskey.

In Bond or
Duty Paid.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, May 2-8 p.m.
SYNOPSIS.

Since yesterday the weather has been threatening and showery along the coast, due to an approaching storm area from the north. The barometer remains high, and the temperature continues cool, with the Territories a moderate cold wave, accompanied by snow, has appeared, and is spreading eastward to Manitoba. Medicine Hat reports a fall of six inches, and Montana a severe snowstorm.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	39	52
Victoria-Westminster	38	50
Kamloops	30	56
Barker's Hill	6	42
Calgary	20	40
Winnipeg	32	46
Portland, Ore.	40	52
San Francisco, Cal.	46	60

FORECASTS

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Wednesday:
Victoria and vicinity—Southerly to west-
erly winds; unsettled; cool and showery.
Lower Mainland—Unsettled; cool and show-
ery.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 2.	Deg.	Deg.
5 a.m.	40	Mean....40
Noon.....49	Highest....50	
5 p.m.	50	Lowest....39

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m.Calm.

Noon.....13 miles east.

5 p.m.12 miles southeast.

Average state of weather—Partly cloudy.

Sunshine—3 hours 42 minutes.

Barometer at noon—Observed.....30.230

Corrected.....30.180

E. BAYNES REED,
Provincial Forecast Official.

AN ANGLER'S PIPES.

From Forest and Stream.

The angler hastened toward the brook, As the brown thrush piped its lay, He sorted his flies of gaudy dyes, And guessed what his creel would weigh,

His flies fell light on the waters bright, While a robin piped a tune;

But none of his flies could coax a rise, And the sun was marking noon.

So he dropped his reel in the empty creel, And sadly piped his eye;

Then, as he thought where fish could be caught,

His whistle replaced the sigh.

"Oh, Molly," said he, "If you could but see."

(And Molly was piping him off.)

"How the trout would rise at the poorest flies."

The rest was lost in a cough,

"Yes, dear," said she, "now give them to me;"

(John started to fill his pipe)

"Why these aren't trout!" so Molly did shout,

"And darling, they're rather ripe."

Good Coal for
Fast Steaming

Successful Test Made of Crow's Nest Product on H. M. S. Imperieuse.

Relative Importance of Pacific Coast Shipping Shown by Official Figures.

The number of steam vessels as officially reported by the inspector of steam-boats in the Dominion, and their gross tonnage for the year ended June 30, 1898, as also the number of vessels inspected but not registered in the Dominion from January 27 to the same date makes very interesting reading. British Columbia's gross tonnage of Dominion steamers for that period was

steamers for the same period was \$8,849,68, and her gross tonnage of

steamers inspected but not registered in the Dominion 35,460.44. In fees on account of steamboat inspection during the year ended 30th June, 1898, British Columbia is shown to be the heaviest contributor to Dominion revenue, the amount collected in West Ontario, Huron and Superior being \$6,937.18 to \$6,

996.73 collected in British Columbia. This province also stands first in the number of steam vessels added to the Dominion during the same year, the official figures showing 31 new craft for this province to 26 for Manitoba, Keewatin and Northwest Territories, the second largest in the list. In other words 13,659.95 gross tons or \$8,567.05 registered tons were added to British Columbia's fleet in the period mentioned to Manitoba, Keewatin and the Northwest Territories' 13,883.39 gross tons or 915.12 registered tonnage.

PROSECUTION AND PENALTY.

How Certain Violators of the Steamboat Inspection Act Are Dealt With.

The following prosecution for violation of the Steamboat Inspection act will be of special interest to local steamboat men. They appear in the thirty-first an-

One Dose

Tells the story. When your head aches, and you feel bilious, constipated, and out of tune, with your stomach sour and no appetite, just buy a package of

Hood's Pills

And take a dose, from 1 to 4 pills. You will be surprised how easily they will do their work, cure your headache and biliousness, rouse the liver and make you feel happy again. 25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

"And darling, they're rather ripe."

annual report of the department of marine and fisheries, thus:

July 5 1897—Complaint was made to the department stating steam tug Philadelphia, of Sault Ste. Marie, had carried passengers without holding a certificate permitting such.

An inquiry from the collector of customs at Sault Ste. Marie it was ascertained that the passengers carried were the shareholders of the Pulp Paper Co., to which the boat belonged; the president stating that they were as such under the law permitted to do so, but had no disposition on their part to evade the responsibility or to conceal the facts.

Under the circumstances the collector of customs was authorized to collect the minimum fine imposed, which was paid by the president, August 4, 1897; at the same time expressing a desire to have it exactly ascertained by legal authority whether or not, under the law, they could carry the shareholders of the company on their tugs, without being possessed of a passenger license. The matter being submitted for opinion of the honorable minister of justice, whose decision was that to do so would be a violation of the Steamboat Inspection act.

A HANDSOME DIVIDEND.

Steamer New England Clears Thirty Thousand Dollars for Her Owners.

"It is said that the owners of the eastern tug New England, which was brought around from the Atlantic coast to run the Puget Sound Tugboat Co. out of business some time ago, earned during her first year of service in these waters," says the Port Townsend Call, "\$30,000 clear for her owners, the greater part of which was derived from her remarkable halibut catches, the vessel having entered that trade after discovering she was out of her element bucking the big combine. The story certainly has a halibut flavor."

THE AMUR AWAY.

Vessel Resumes Her Regular Service in Spic and Span Condition.

When the Amur sailed for the North last evening she had all the "appearance" that paint and varnish could give her during the ten-day overhauling she has been undergoing. Advantage was taken of the steamer's idle spell to add many improvements to the passenger accommodation, and to go over all the machinery. The vessel was not so well loaded as she has been on previous trips, going out last night, but this fact is not to be wondered at, as northern trails are at present not conducive to travel. The steamer, however, has considerable freight to take on at Vancouver.

TRYING NEW COAL.

Test Made of Crow's Nest Coal on

H. M. S. Imperieuse on Her Way Home.

A private letter was received yesterday from a member of the crew of H. M. S. Imperieuse, telling of the test made of the Crow's Nest Pass coal. The letter is dated Acapulco, April 14, and says: "On the 5th of April our vessel carried out a full speed trial for 24 hours—that is, steaming as fast as she could—in order to try the effects of the new coal



which was taken on board at Esquimalt and is known as Crow's Nest coal. The test was highly satisfactory, and we were able to steam over 18 miles an hour until the next day, when we eased down and reduced speed to 12 miles, as before."

GRAVER, DANGER THAN WAR.

So Unionist Member Describes Industrial Competition by United States.

London, May 2.—In the House of Commons to-day, during the debate on the budget and the finance bill, Mr. Leonard Courtney, Unionist, and formerly deputy speaker of the house, in a vigorous speech opposed the reduction of the sinking fund proposed by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer. He declared that Great Britain was now on the top of a wave of prosperity and should reduce her liabilities to the utmost possible. England, he said, now faced a graver danger than war in the existing industrial competition in coal and iron. Already the United States produced both cheaper than England, and were able to compete with England in steel. How long, he asked, could England stand this? He deemed the question a very grave one.

The house passed the bill to a second reading by 280 votes against 155.

PENMICCAN AS AN ARMY RATION.

From Forest and Stream.

The value of pemmican as a food ration is not by any means confined to excursions where means of transportation are limited. Its value has been demonstrated many times on the frontier where fresh meat was abundant and easily obtained.

My attention was first called to it in 1868 while I was camped with some Red river people north of Moose river in the British Northwest. These people were in the habit of going out to the buffalo range every spring from the Fort Garry settlements and putting up traps of pemmican for the winter trade, and to supply the northern trading posts. The mode of making it was as follows: Buffalo meat was sliced with a knife in huge slabs about one inch less in thickness, and suspended over flames for drying in the sun. A small fire was built underneath to keep off flies until a thin glaze was formed on the outside of the dried flesh, which effectively protected it from attacks of flies. When thoroughly dried the meat would have shrunk to less than one-third of its former thickness. Then it was roasted slightly to make it brittle, when it was pounded with hammers and reduced to fine particles. The whole was poured into rawhide sacks and incorporated with melted marrow fat.

As an economical food ration, I regard pemmican as of great value. An authority states that it "was introduced into the British navy vires and yards in 1865, and has since been adopted by the army." For arctic regions I would add sugar to pemmican, as I found by actual trial it was very agreeable. Sugar in my estimation is equal to chocolate in sustaining power, and the desire for it in Alaska is something that impresses the traveler very quickly.

It is excellent as a ration for soldiers on the march, cannot be disputed.

Soldiers in camp can take perishable meat, and by drying and pounding it in the method described have most acceptable sustenance in small bulk, lasting many days, digesting with other complaints, such as are sometimes induced by a sudden change to a fresh meat diet.

As an economical food ration, I regard pemmican as of great value. An authority states that it "was introduced into the British navy vires and yards in 1865, and has since been adopted by the army."

For arctic regions I would add sugar to pemmican, as I found by actual trial it was very agreeable. Sugar in my estimation is equal to chocolate in sustaining power, and the desire for it in Alaska is something that impresses the traveler very quickly.

It is excellent as a ration for soldiers on the march, cannot be disputed.

Soldiers in camp can take perishable meat, and by drying and pounding it in the method described have most acceptable sustenance in small bulk, lasting many days, digesting with other complaints, such as are sometimes induced by a sudden change to a fresh meat diet.

As an economical food ration, I regard pemmican as of great value. An authority states that it "was introduced into the British navy vires and yards in 1865, and has since been adopted by the army."

For arctic regions I would add sugar to pemmican, as I found by actual trial it was very agreeable. Sugar in my estimation is equal to chocolate in sustaining power, and the desire for it in Alaska is something that impresses the traveler very quickly.

It is excellent as a ration for soldiers on the march, cannot be disputed.

Soldiers in camp can take perishable meat, and by drying and pounding it in the method described have most acceptable sustenance in small bulk, lasting many days, digesting with other complaints, such as are sometimes induced by a sudden change to a fresh meat diet.

As an economical food ration, I regard pemmican as of great value. An authority states that it "was introduced into the British navy vires and yards in 1865, and has since been adopted by the army."

For arctic regions I would add sugar to pemmican, as I found by actual trial it was very agreeable. Sugar in my estimation is equal to chocolate in sustaining power, and the desire for it in Alaska is something that impresses the traveler very quickly.

It is excellent as a ration for soldiers on the march, cannot be disputed.

Soldiers in camp can take perishable meat, and by drying and pounding it in the method described have most acceptable sustenance in small bulk, lasting many days, digesting with other complaints, such as are sometimes induced by a sudden change to a fresh meat diet.

As an economical food ration, I regard pemmican as of great value. An authority states that it "was introduced into the British navy vires and yards in 1865, and has since been adopted by the army."

For arctic regions I would add sugar to pemmican, as I found by actual trial it was very agreeable. Sugar in my estimation is equal to chocolate in sustaining power, and the desire for it in Alaska is something that impresses the traveler very quickly.

It is excellent as a ration for soldiers on the march, cannot be disputed.

Soldiers in camp can take perishable meat, and by drying and pounding it in the method described have most acceptable sustenance in small bulk, lasting many days, digesting with other complaints, such as are sometimes induced by a sudden change to a fresh meat diet.

As an economical food ration, I regard pemmican as of great value. An authority states that it "was introduced into the British navy vires and yards in 1865, and has since been adopted by the army."

For arctic regions I would add sugar to pemmican, as I found by actual trial it was very agreeable. Sugar in my estimation is equal to chocolate in sustaining power, and the desire for it in Alaska is something that impresses the traveler very quickly.

It is excellent as a ration for soldiers on the march, cannot be disputed.

Soldiers in camp can take perishable meat, and by drying and pounding it in the method described have most acceptable sustenance in small bulk, lasting many days, digesting with other complaints, such as are sometimes induced by a sudden change to a fresh meat diet.

As an economical food ration, I regard pemmican as of great value. An authority states that it "was introduced into the British navy vires and yards in 1865, and has since been adopted by the army."

For arctic regions I would add sugar to pemmican, as I found by actual trial it was very agreeable. Sugar in my estimation is equal to chocolate in sustaining power, and the desire for it in Alaska is something that impresses the traveler very quickly.

It is excellent as a ration for soldiers on the march, cannot be disputed.

Soldiers in camp can take perishable meat, and by drying and pounding it in the method described have most acceptable sustenance in small bulk, lasting many days, digesting with other complaints, such as are sometimes induced by a sudden change to a fresh meat diet.

As an economical food ration, I regard pemmican as of great value. An authority states that it "was introduced into the British navy vires and yards in 1865, and has since been adopted by the army."

For arctic regions I would add sugar to pemmican, as I found by actual trial it was very agreeable. Sugar in my estimation is equal to chocolate in sustaining power, and the desire for it in Alaska is something that impresses the traveler very quickly.

It is excellent as a ration for soldiers on the march, cannot be disputed.